

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 148, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 148, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 148, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5994A6
RGB	89, 148, 166
RGB Percent	35%, 58%, 65%
CMY	0.6510, 0.4196, 0.3490
CMYK	0.46, 0.11, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	194°, 30%, 50%
HSV	194°, 46%, 65%
XYZ	21.5927, 26.0568, 39.9678
YIQ	132.4110, -40.9420, -6.9100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

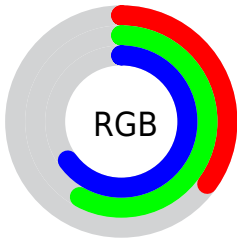
Format	Color
R _Y B	89, 122, 166
Decimal	5870758
CIE Lab	58.09, -14.27, -15.46
CIE LCh	58, 21.037, 227.291
Yxy	26.0568, 0.2464, 0.2974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284060838 (0xFF5994A6)
YUV	132.4110, 16.5594, -38.0714
Hunter-Lab	51.0459, -13.8239, -10.6906

Details

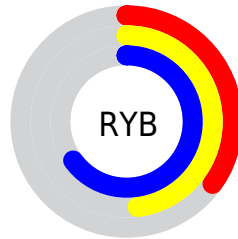
The RGB color **89, 148, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 107, 89**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 202, 221**, and **33, 97, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 144, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 152, 166**.

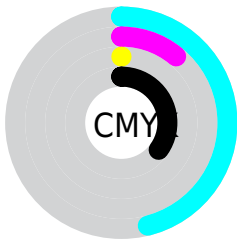
Distribution



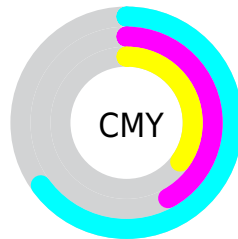
- Red (35%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 148, 166 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 89, 148, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 148, 166



89, 148, 166

255, 255, 255



62, 122, 140



143, 202, 221



33, 97, 114



171, 230, 250



0, 73, 90



199, 255, 255



0, 51, 66



228, 255, 255



0, 30, 44



0, 1, 24



0, 0, 0



89, 148, 166



89, 148, 166



72, 144, 166



106, 152, 166

■ 56, 140, 166

■ 122, 156, 166

■ 39, 136, 166

■ 139, 160, 166

■ 23, 132, 166

■ 155, 164, 166

■ 6, 129, 166

■ 172, 167, 166

■ 0, 127, 166

■ 189, 171, 166

■ 205, 175, 166

■ 222, 179, 166

■ 238, 183, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88, 150, 150



89, 148, 166



107, 144, 175

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89, 148, 166



171, 127, 148



142, 142, 104

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



89, 148, 166



166, 107, 89

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



160, 136, 104



89, 148, 166



177, 127, 130

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89, 148, 166



155, 131, 165



173, 130, 113



121, 147, 114

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



89, 148, 166



123, 140, 176



173, 130, 113



149, 140, 103

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89, 148, 166



186, 210, 217



89, 166, 107



91, 105, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89, 148, 166



95, 188, 217



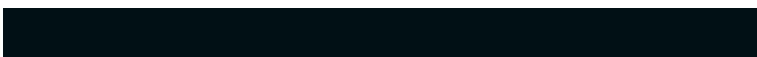
89, 110, 166



76, 82, 84



0, 113, 148



0, 16, 20

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



166, 89, 148



217, 95, 188



166, 145, 89



84, 76, 82



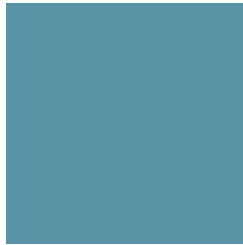
148, 0, 113



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 148, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 148, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

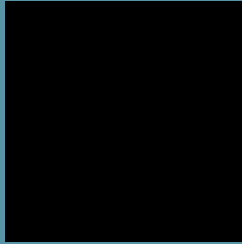
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 89, 148, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 148, 166.

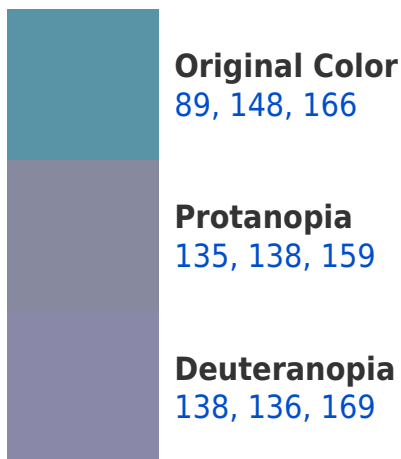


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 148, 166.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
87, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 148, 166

Protanomaly
118, 142, 162

Deuteranomaly
120, 140, 168

Tritanomaly
88, 149, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 148, 166

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
116, 138, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 148, 166 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(89, 148, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 148, 166)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 148, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 148, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 148, 166 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(89, 148, 166) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 148, 166) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 148, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 148, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 148, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 148,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 148, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 148, 166) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 148,  
166) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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